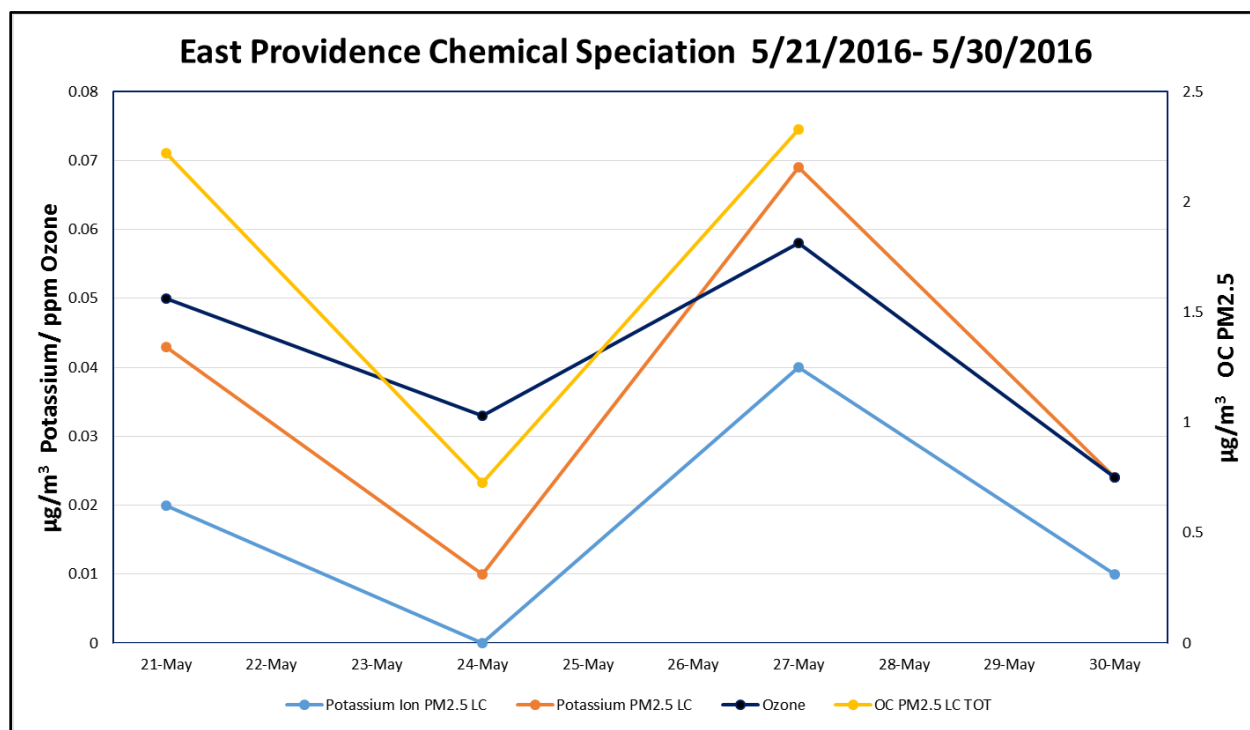


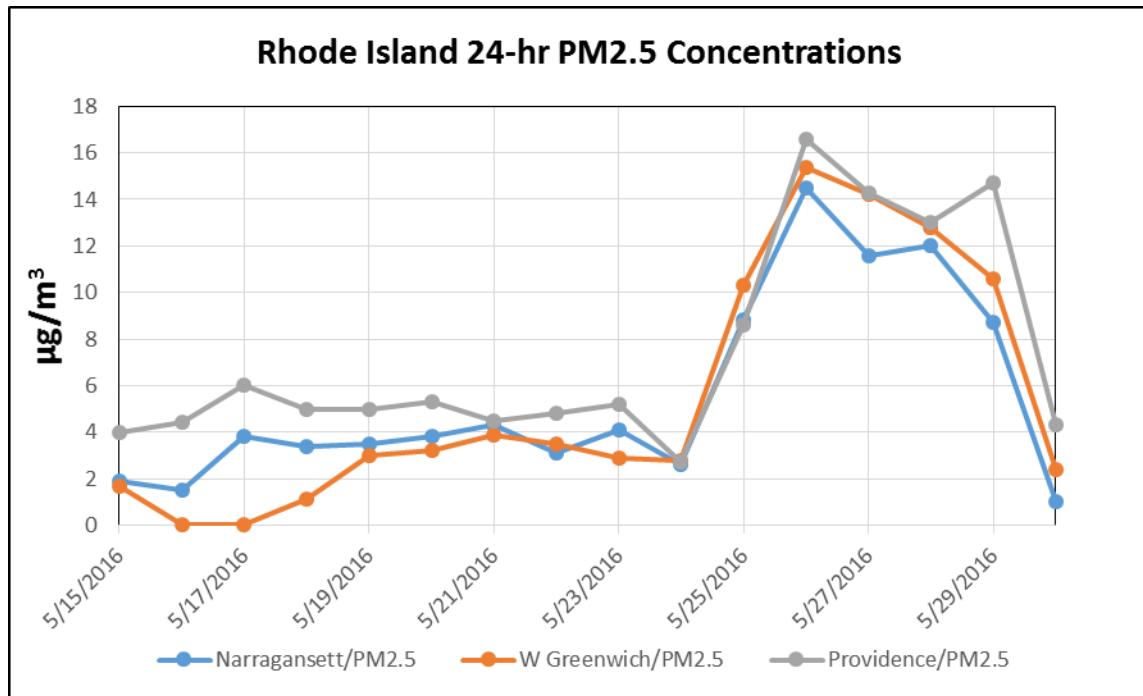
Response to Recommendations Made From Region 1 EPA

1) CTDEEP should look at data from sites in Rhode Island, which could help illustrate that smoke and precursors reached areas in Northwest Connecticut. CT DEEP could also provide plots of BC, delta-C, CO, PM_{2.5}, and O₃ for non-event days identified in Section 3.3 to assist with comparisons of smoke-induced ozone and non-smoke-induced ozone.

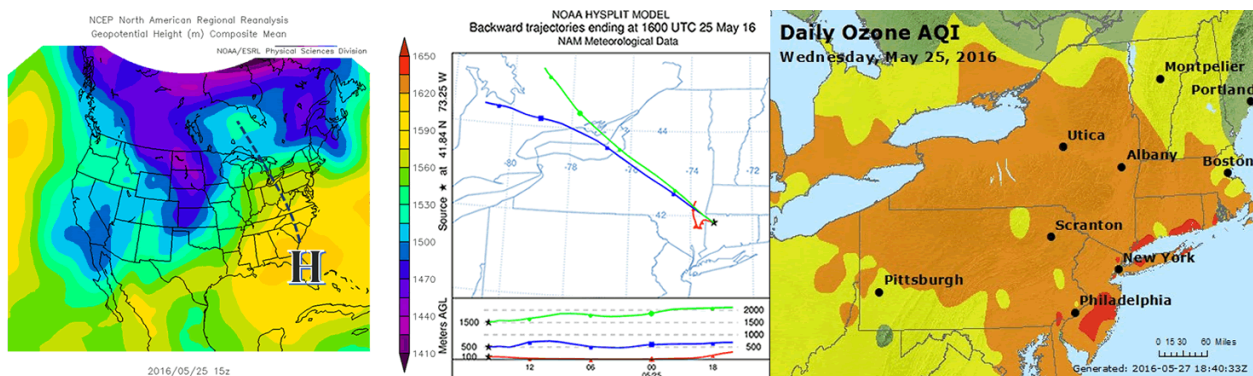
Response: The East Providence CSN data was presented in the Rhode Island EE Draft Demonstration. It showed a similar pattern as other nearby monitors of elevated potassium, organic carbon and PM_{2.5} on May 27th along with (moderate) elevated ozone. Since May 25-26, 2016 were not sample days, we felt that including area monitors was not as critical as those from the upwind sites. There is evidence that the plume was still over the area on May 27th, but that the marine layer winds were lowering the ozone levels and thus were not as critical to be flagged. We are including this plot from East Providence to illustrate our conclusion.

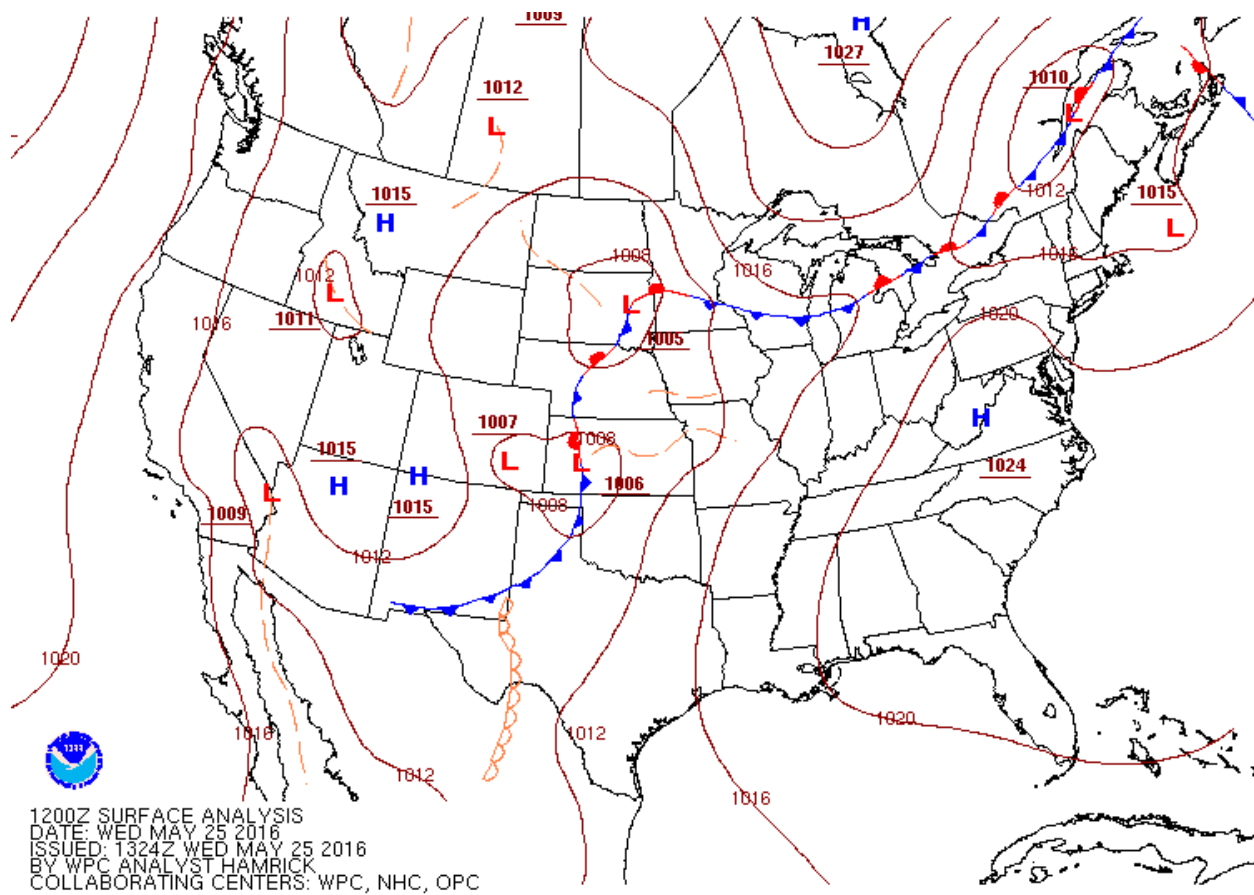
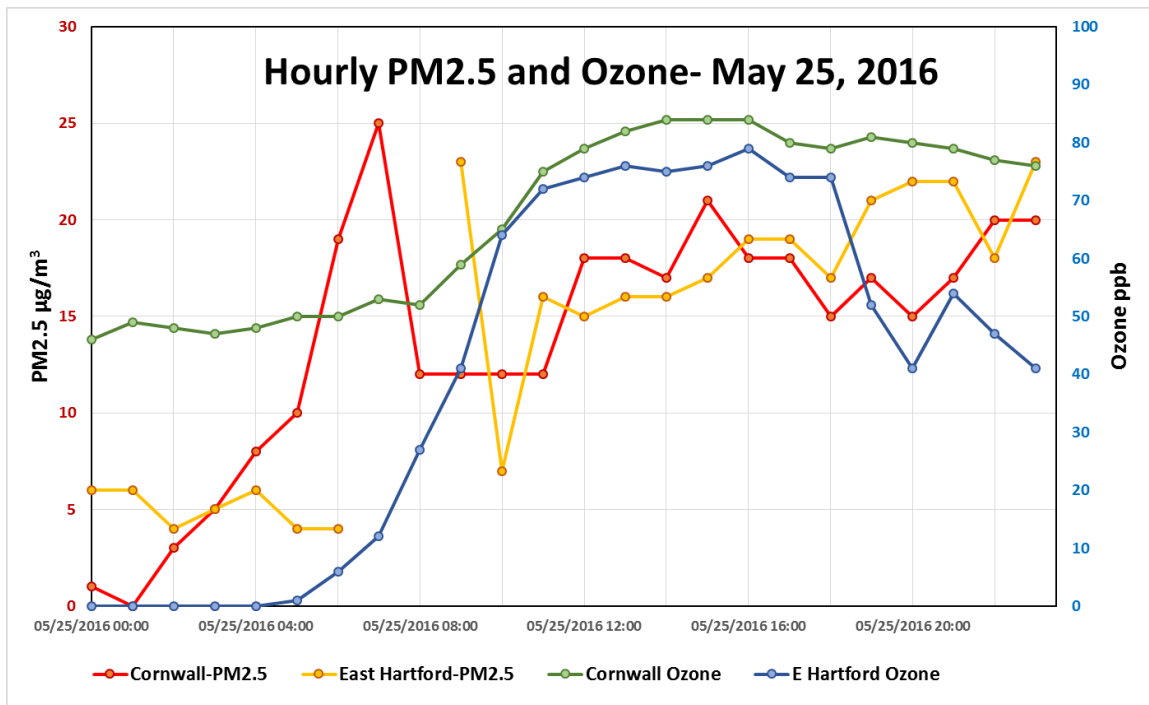


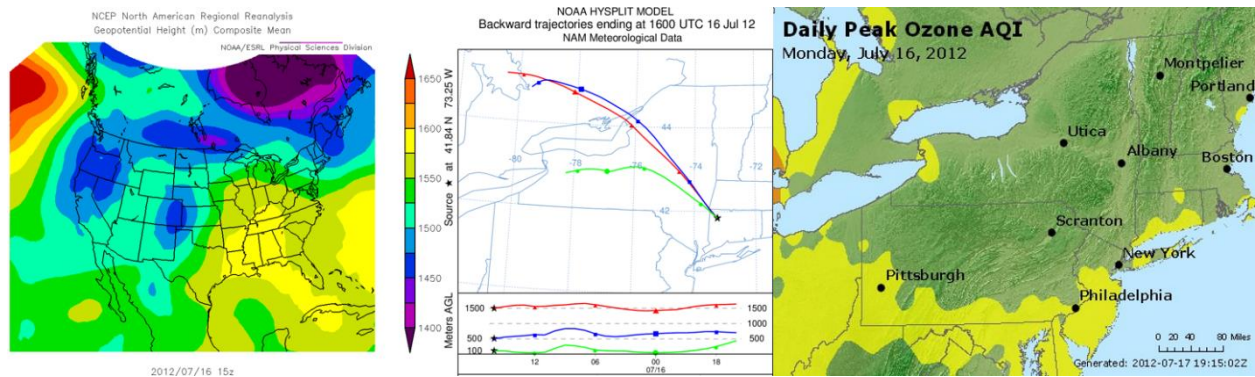
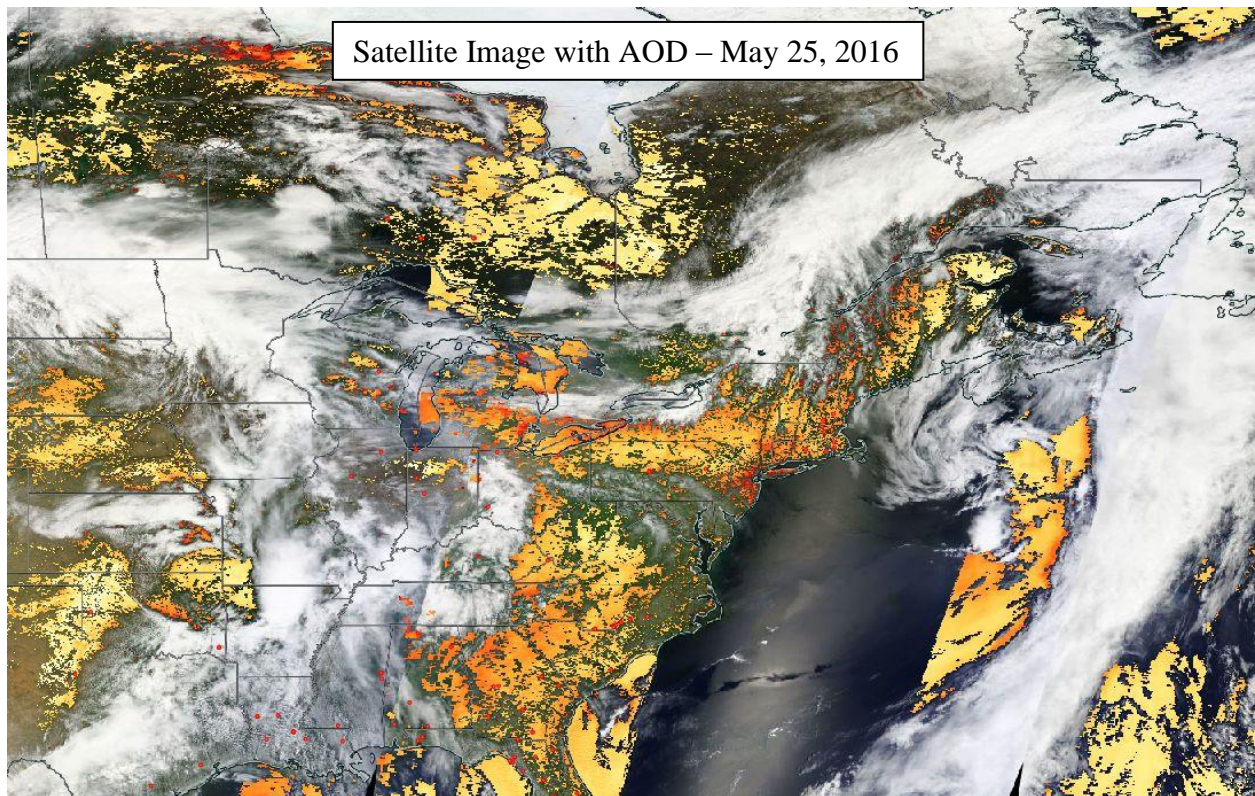
We also plotted the 24-hour PM_{2.5} averages for 3 monitors in Rhode Island and found elevated PM_{2.5} concentrations from May 25-29th, which is similar to what was observed in Connecticut while the smoke plume was present.

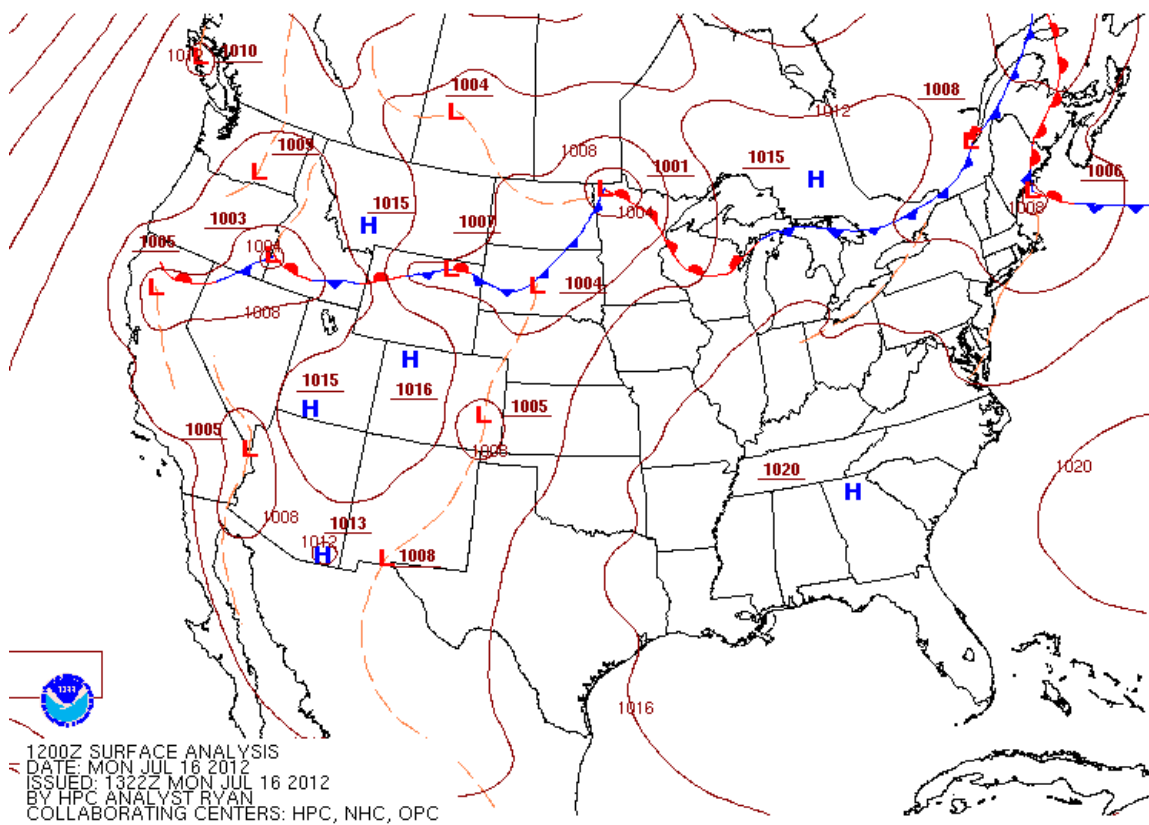
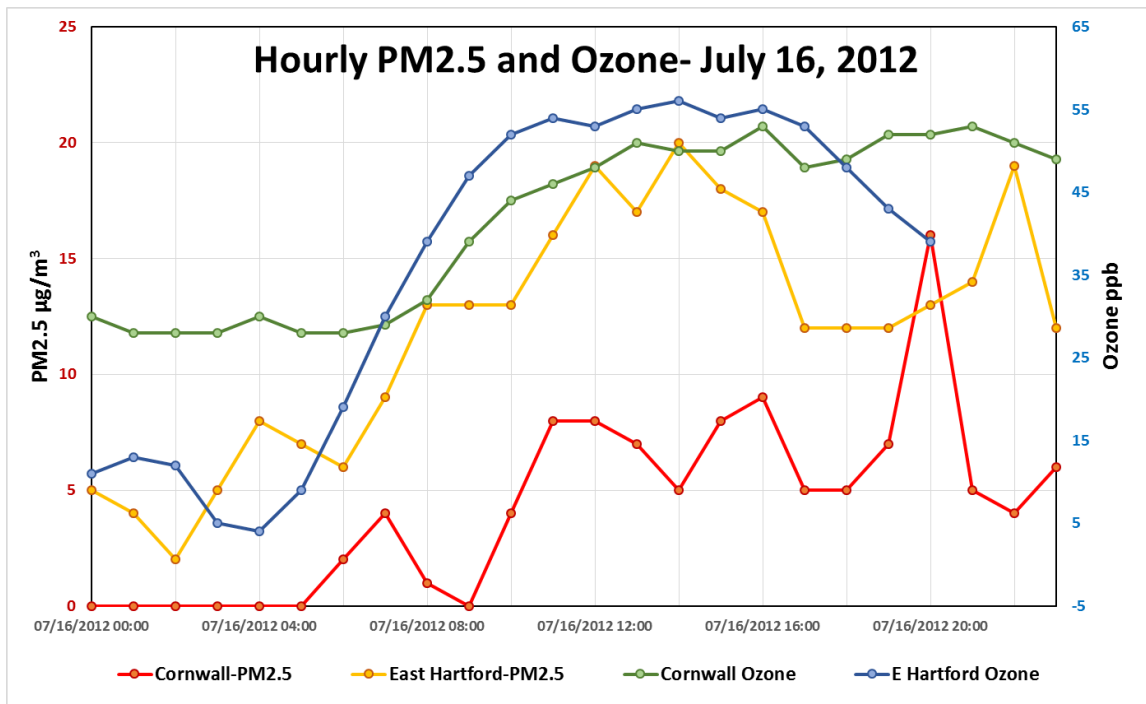


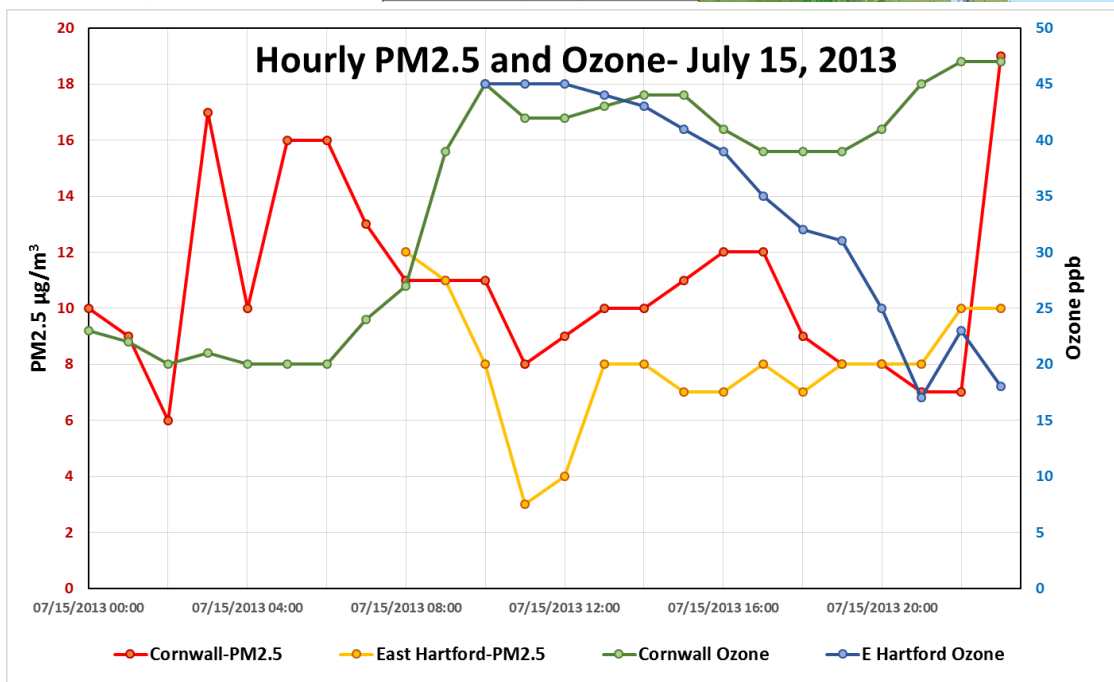
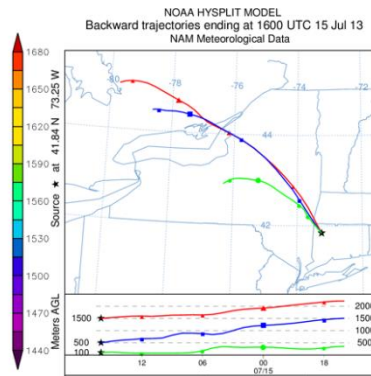
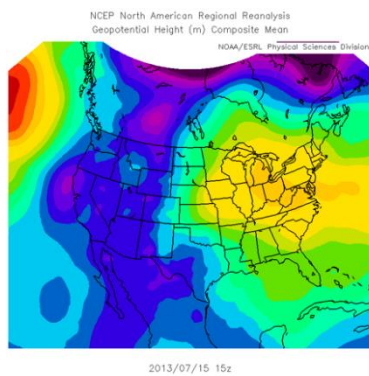
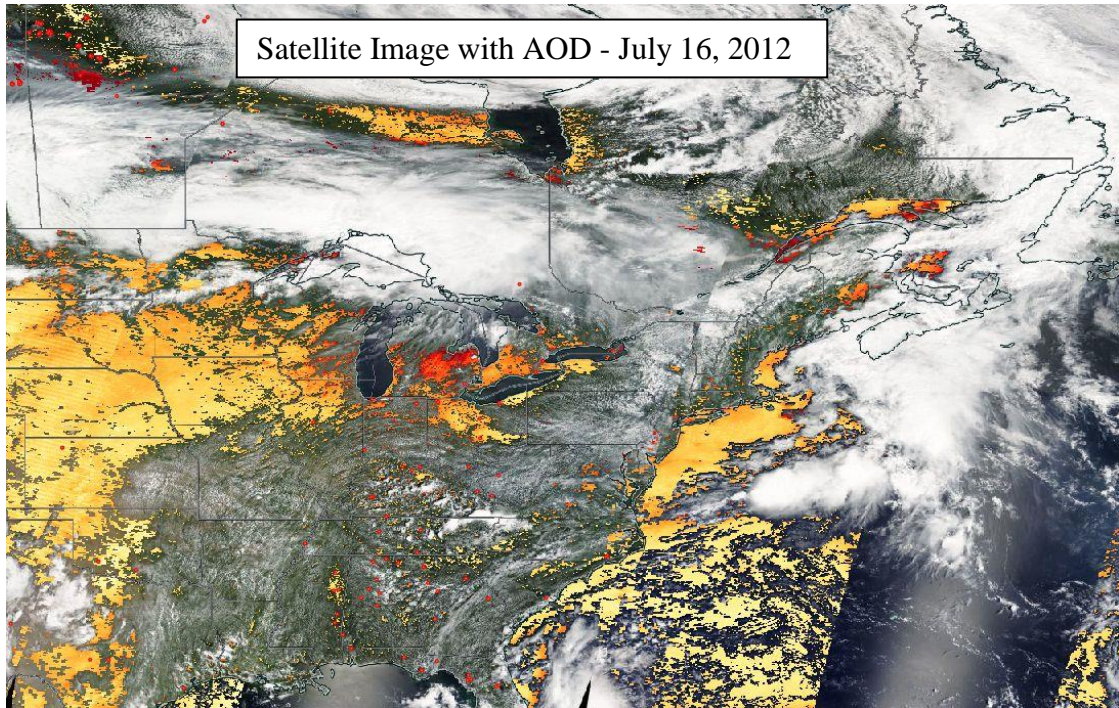
Response (part 2): In an effort to provide more data for the five similar, but nonevent days that were analyzed, I plotted hourly ozone vs. PM2.5 for the 2 sites that have those parameters collocated (Cornwall and East Hartford). I also provided surface weather maps and visible satellite images with aerosol optical depth (AOD). Although I did not do an in-depth analysis of the wildfire plumes for those days, it is apparent from the AOD that there are aerosol plumes nearby or overhead on each of those days, as is reflected in the elevated PM2.5 levels for some of the hours. As was mentioned in the demonstration, a smoke plume alone doesn't necessarily mean elevated ozone, as the chemistry and residence time are major factors as well as how much of it mixes down to the surface. The May 25, 2016 reference images are presented first and it can be noted that the 2012 and 2013 surface maps most closely resemble that of the reference day, however, the similar days were chosen more for their similarity to the 850 mb pressure pattern and the 500 and 1500 meter back trajectories and not for the surface weather pattern.

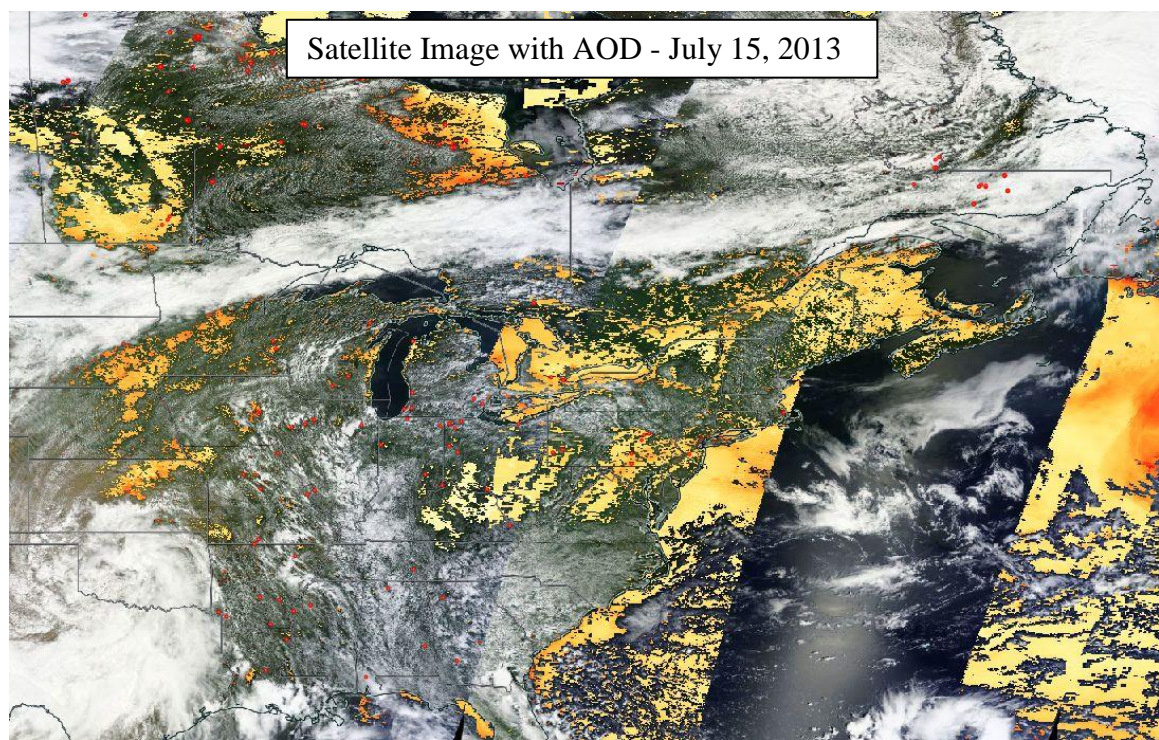
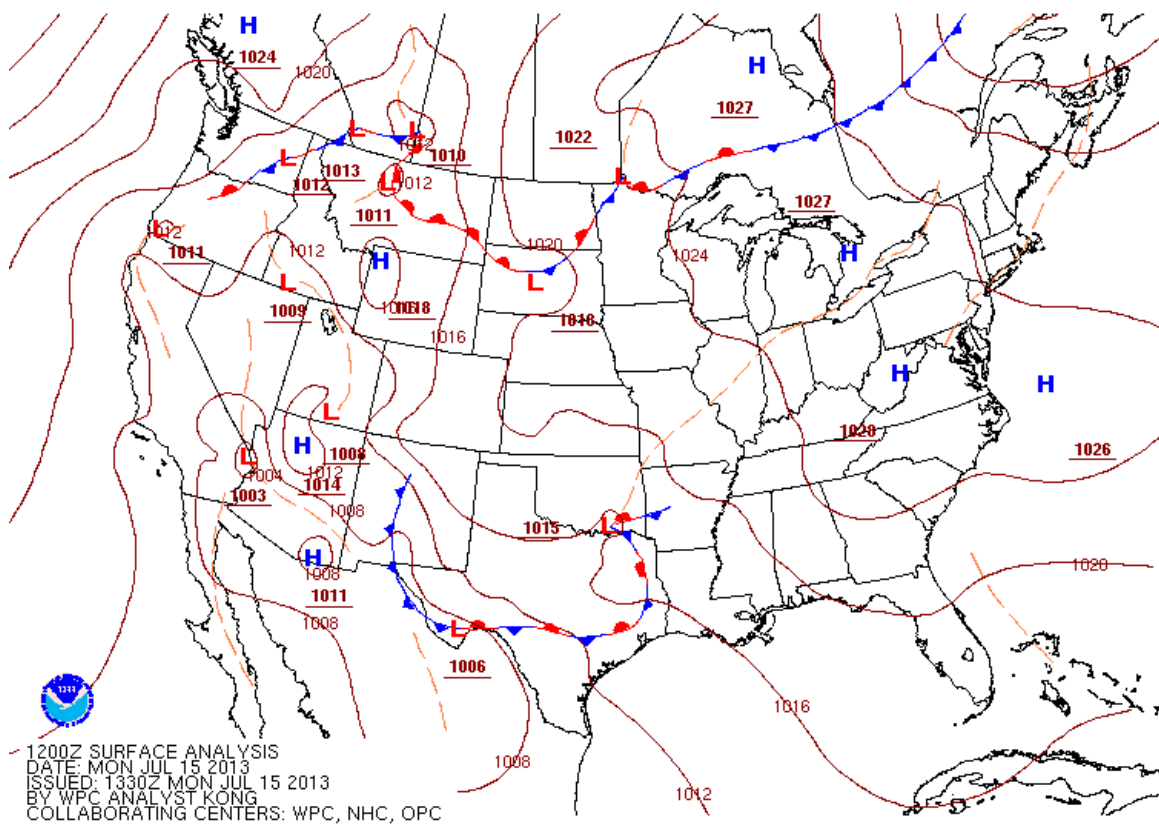


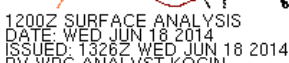
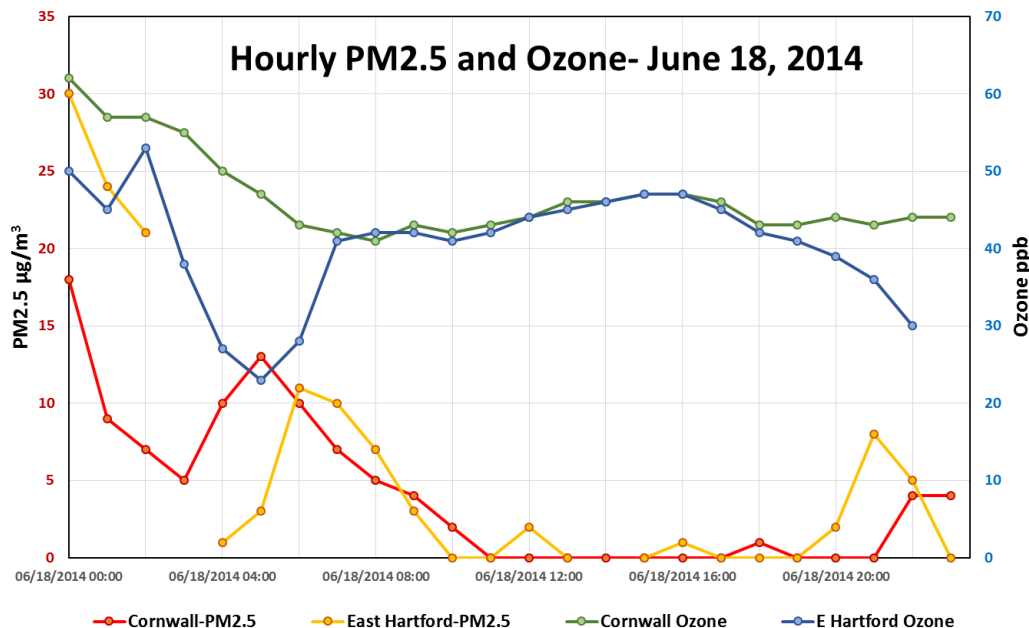
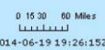
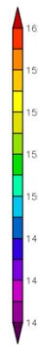


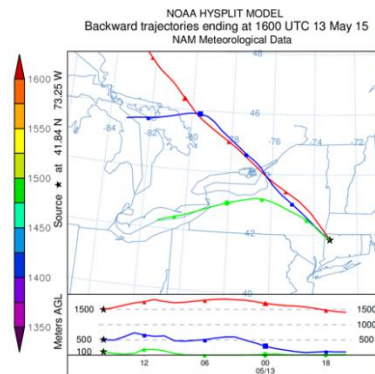
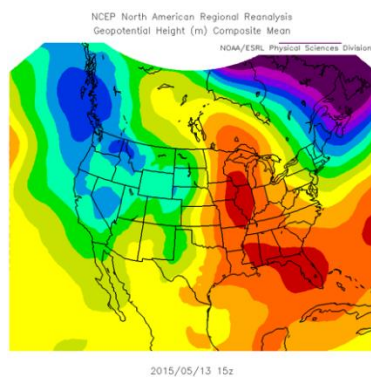
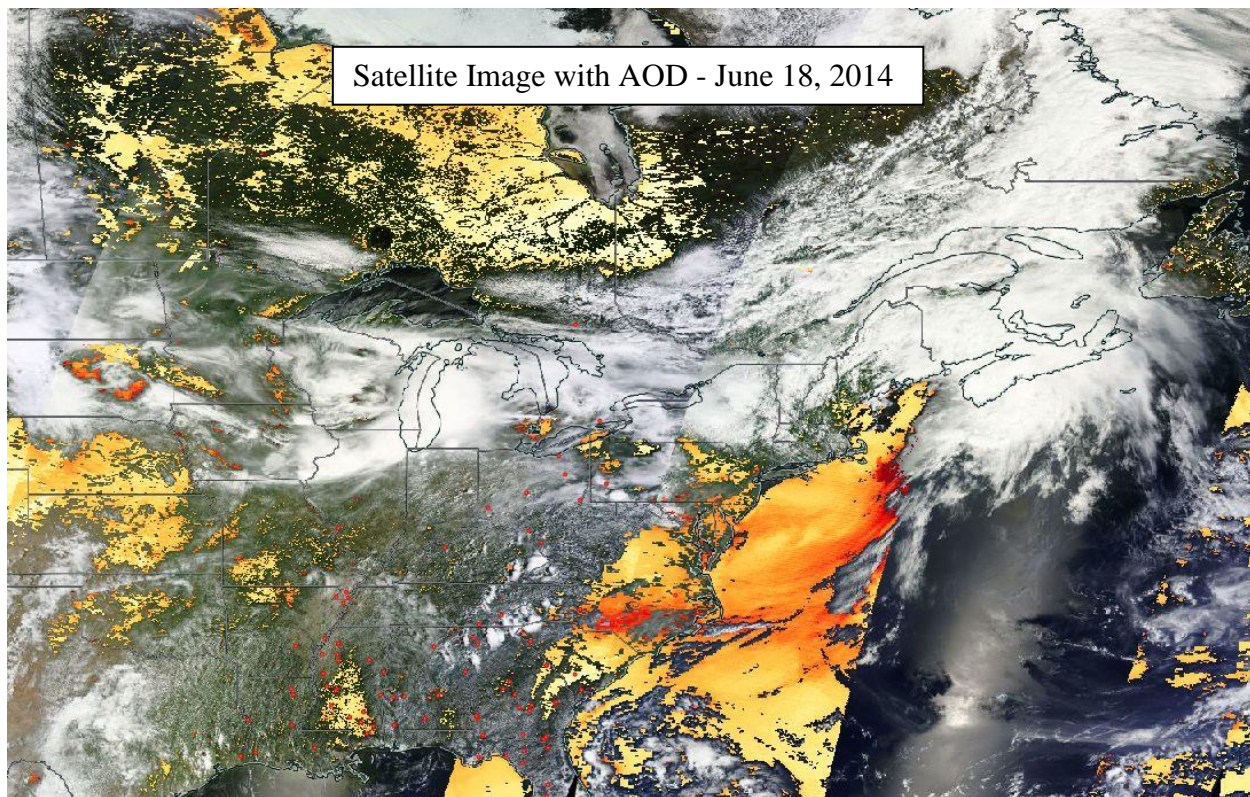


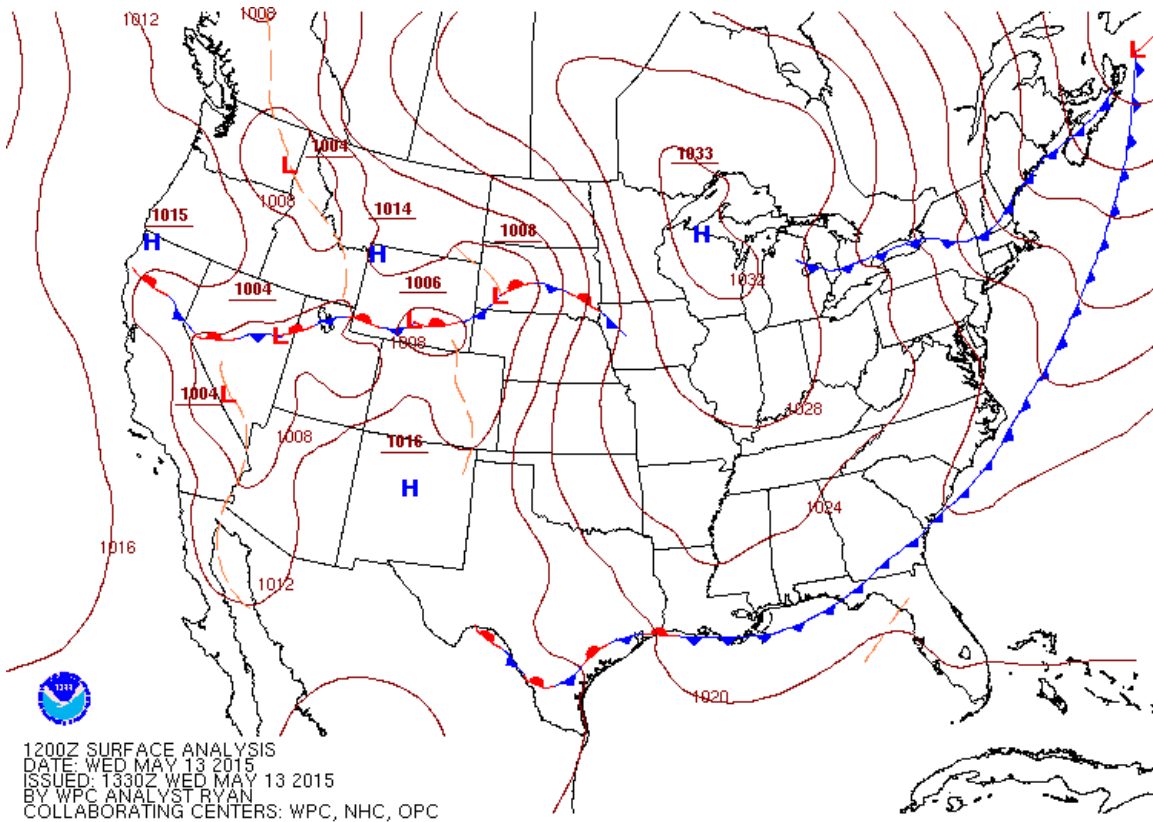
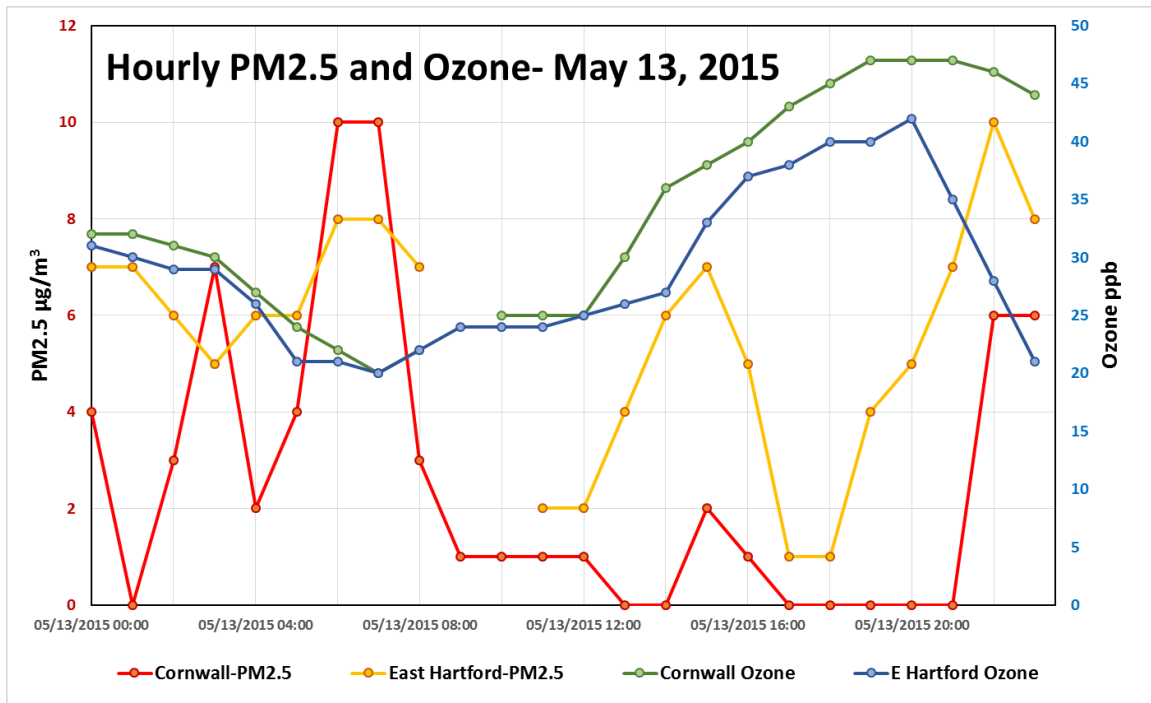


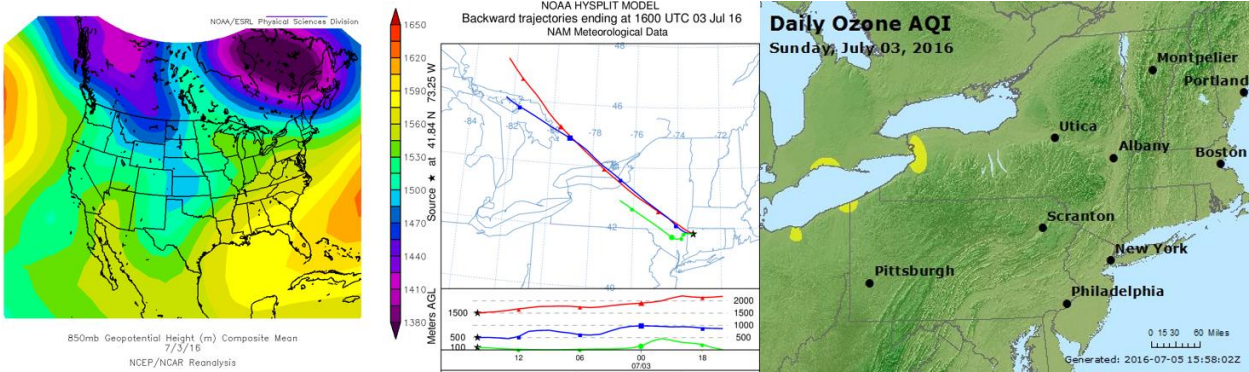
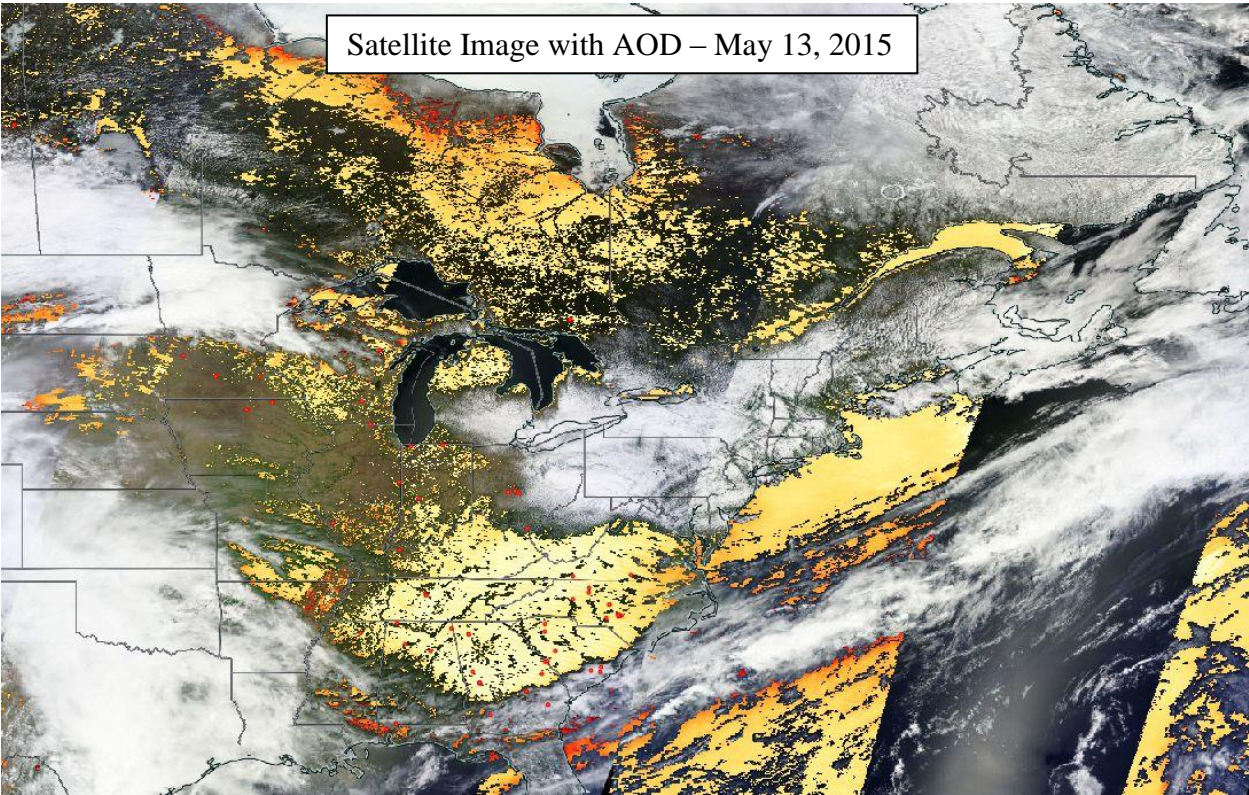


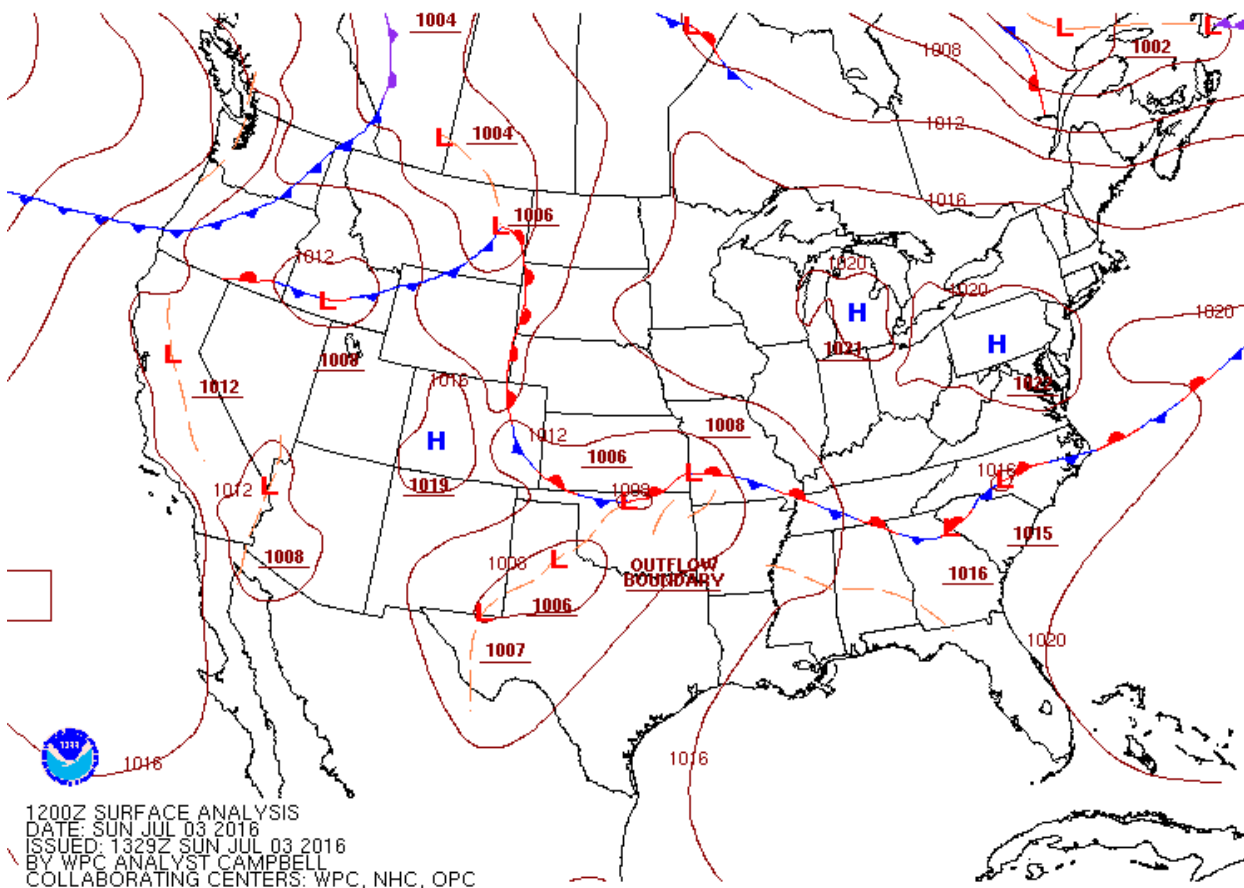
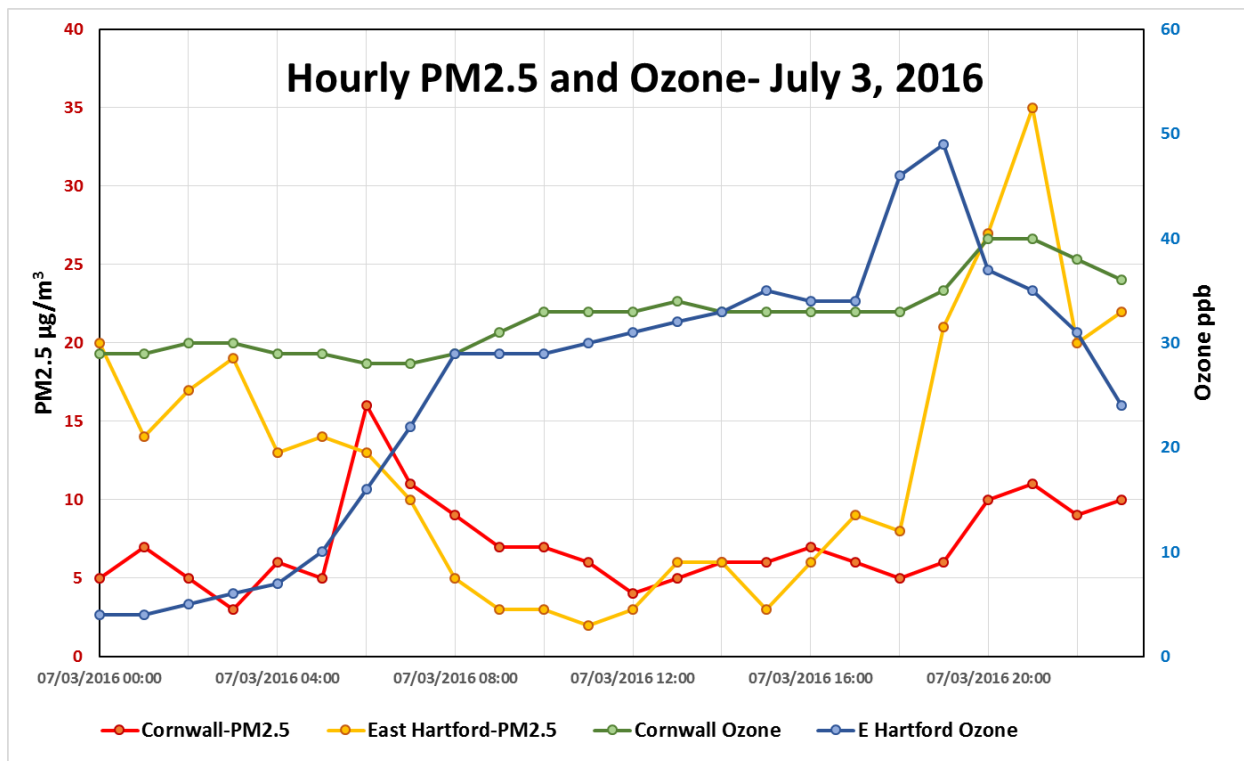


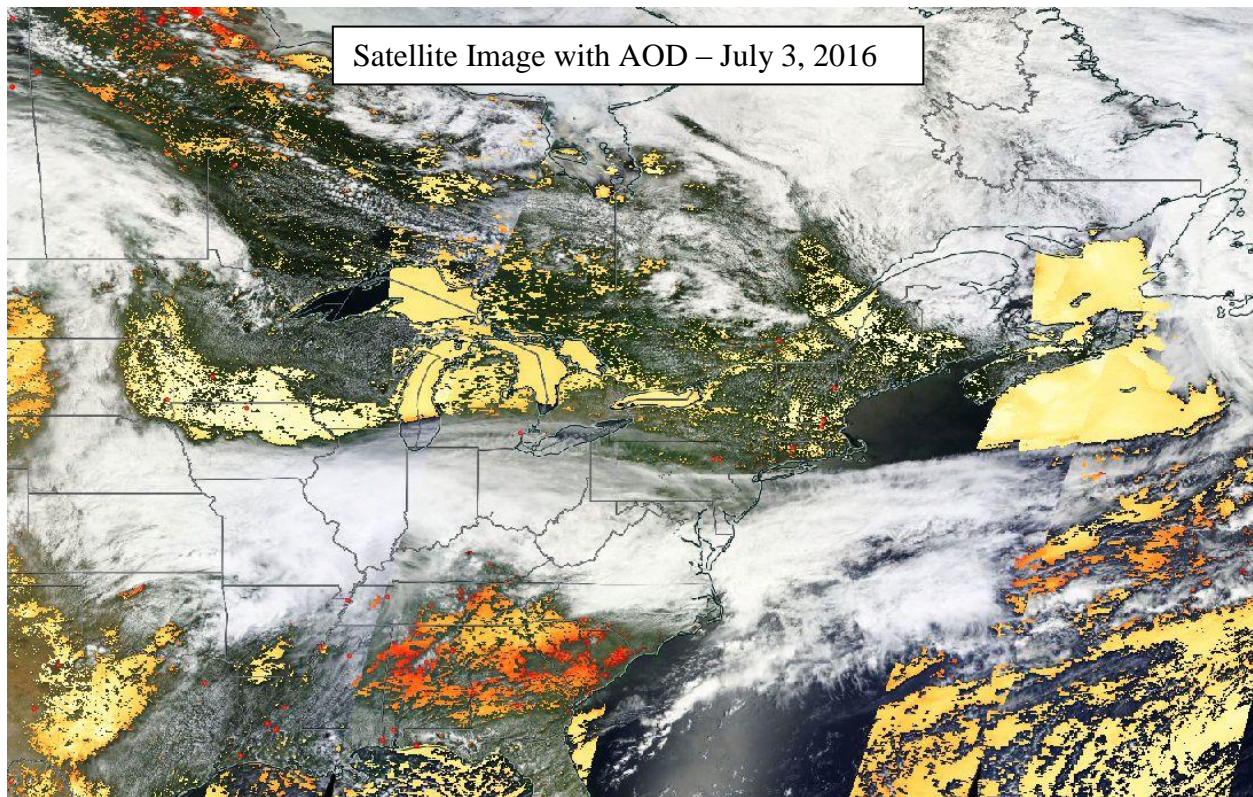






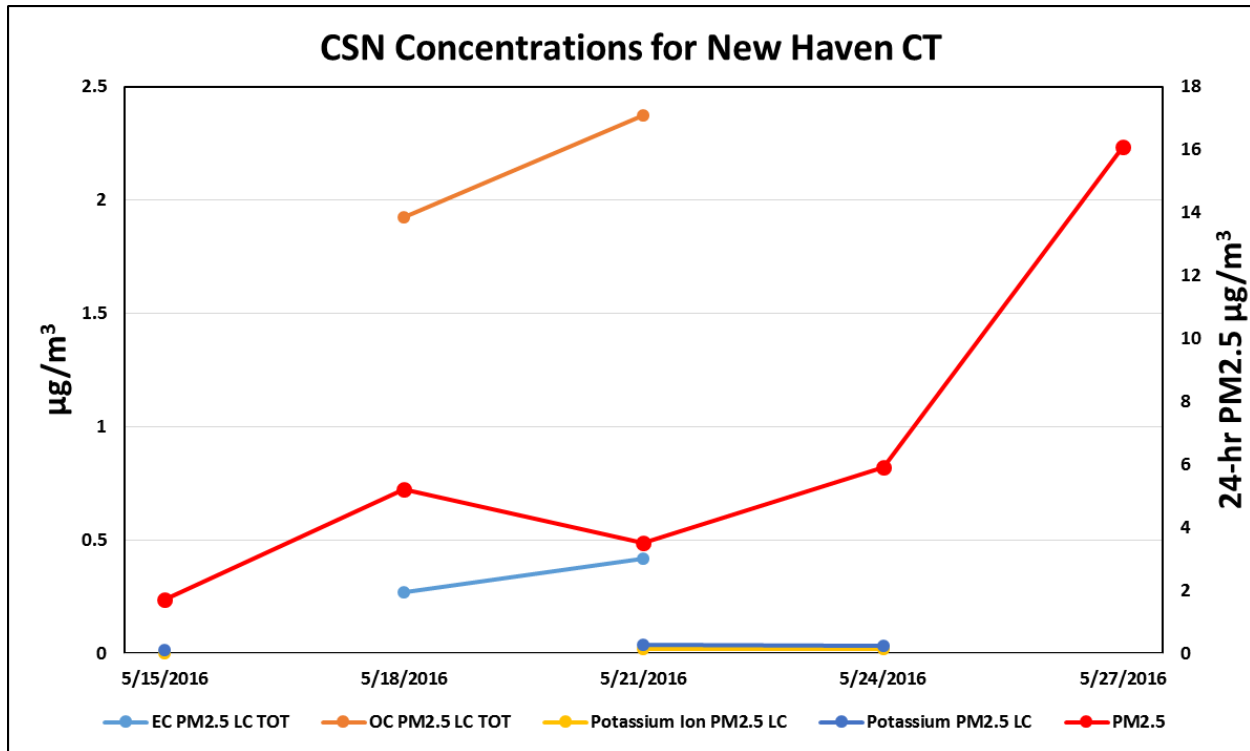






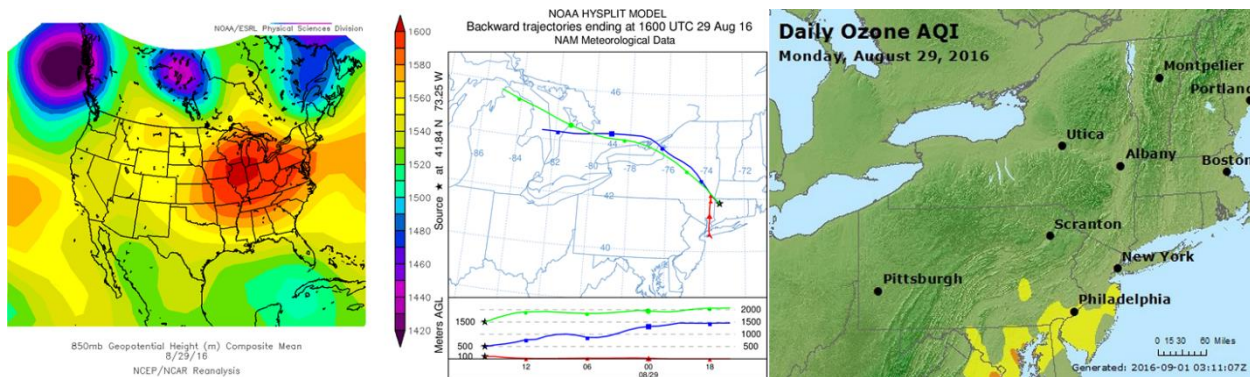
2) CT DEEP should provide figures similar to Figures 32-38 for Chemical Speciation Network (CSN) sites in CT (New Haven) and New York City. The CSN monitors in CT were sampled on May 24 and May 27 and may show evidence of smoke in the area.

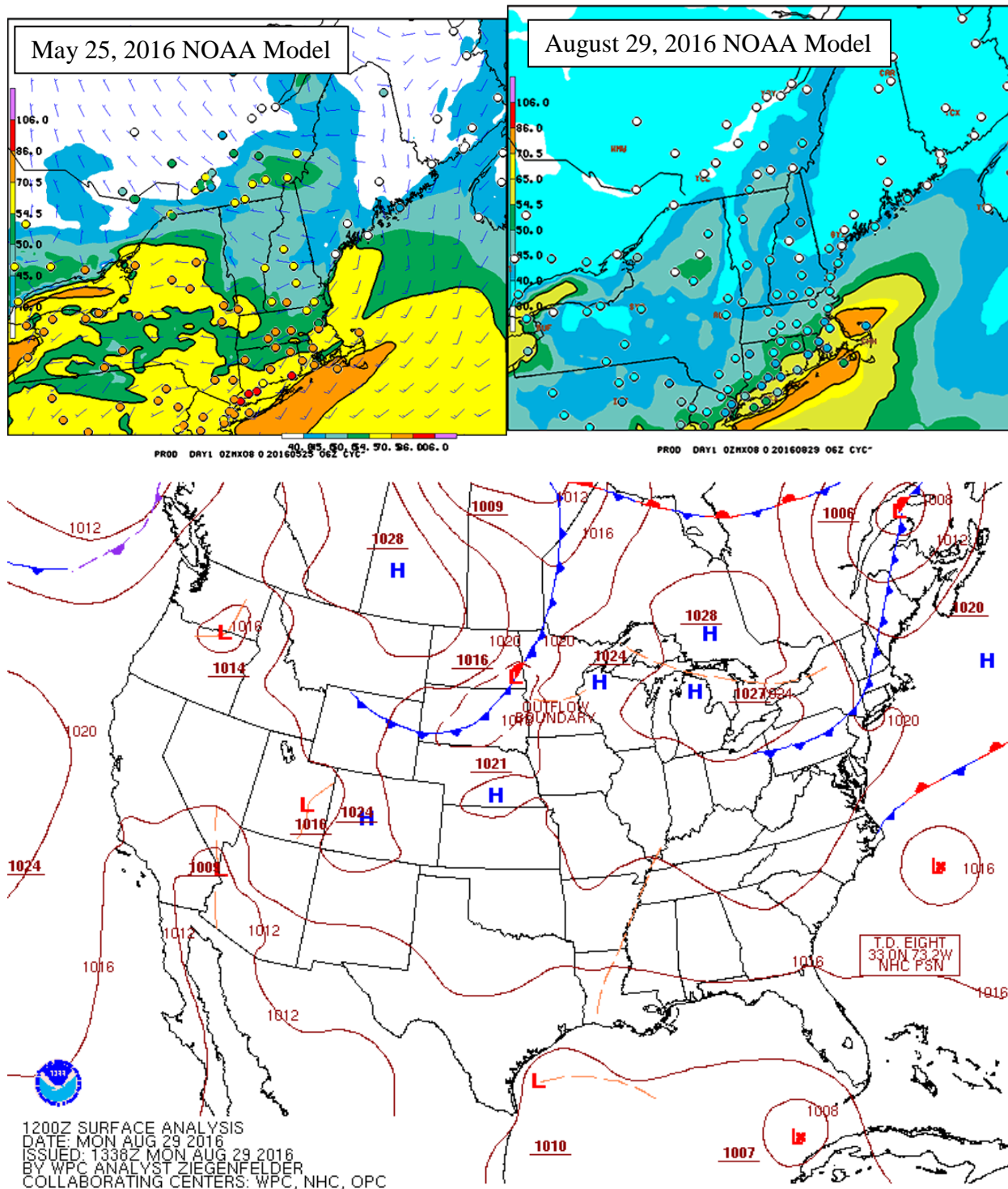
Response: As mentioned before, we believe that those dates for sites around Connecticut add little value to the demonstration. The following graph shows the plotted values for the New Haven CSN parameters, however, the dataset was incomplete. As expected, values were low through May 24th and PM_{2.5} did increase on May 27th, but no other parameters were available.



3) Section 3.6 on page 53 says "from the previous similar day analysis, August 29th 2016 was determined to have a similar weather pattern as May 25th but no analysis was provided for this day in Section 3.3. CT DEEP should provide the analysis for August 29, 2016 similar to Figures 45-47.

Response: Several more days were analyzed as similar days, but we included only four that we felt were the best comparisons. August 29th was only mentioned in the model comparison section because it showed a similar model output as that of May 25th, 2016, although there was less moderate ozone forecast. The following is the 3-panel image from August 29th showing a similar 850mb pattern, back trajectories and good air quality for Connecticut. The surface analysis shows a weak cold front approaching.





4) CT DEEP should provide a figure for the Abington site similar to Figures 59-61 for Cornwall, East Hartford, and Westport.

Response: Hourly model point data was not provided by NOAA for this site, however a similar comparison can be made by using point model data provided for our nearby site at Stafford (See map below). The ozone data traces appear similar for these sites (see figure below), except for a few hours when Stafford experienced a wind shift on May 26th. Model bias can be

observed to be under predicting by 20-30 ppb on May 25th and 10-20 ppb on May 26th. This is consistent with model performance at the other sites that were analyzed.

